for her exports to the United Kingdom include much that might be excluded by tariff walls. And if the walls are erected Canada will have no right to complain.

PREFERENCES

Canada favours preferential tariffs within the Empire; but at the same time she intends to maintain her protective tariff as against everybody. In other words, Canada will remain protective (even against other parts of the Empire) with reference to all articles on which she can produce; but as to those which she must import, she will give preference to products of the Empire. The resolution of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association expresses Canadian policy. It declares that while the

tariff should primarily be framed for Canadian interests, it should nevertheless give a substantial preference to the Mother Country, and also to any other parts of the British Empire with which reciprocal preferential trade can be arranged : recognising always that under any conditions the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to Canadian products.

At first Mr. Chamberlain objected most strenuously to this suggestion. In his speech before the British Empire League (March 25, 1896) he said :

But the principle which I claim must be accepted if we are to make any, even the slightest, progress, is that, within the different parts of the Empire, Protection must disappear, and that the duties must be revenue duties and not protective duties in the sense of protecting the products of one part of the Empire against those of another part.

Mr. Chamberlain soon receded from this. He saw that Protection would not disappear, and at Birmingham (May 15, 1903) he suggested a compromise : Canada, he observed, and the others have made certain progress in manufacturing ; now

suppose that we intervene in any stage of the process and say to them, "There are many things which you do not now make, many things for which we have a great capacity of production—leave them to us as you have left